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Monday, February 15, 1904.

The Chinese ought to make a good New Year's resolution to stop their noise.

Now that the Valentine season is over, teachers can be more independent in dealing with the children.

Still, the Supreme Court will probably be slow to concede that the District Court is the higher tribunal.

Ducks doubtless have a poor opinion of a Legislature that makes it lawful to shoot them in the spring.

Lent being a time of denial, some society people will now deny themselves to callers they do not care to see.

It is not safe, however, to invite a person to a function in Lent, expecting the person to be too religious to accept.

Superintendent Condit might also invite the people to do a little guessing as to the depth of the mud in the paved district.

The war in the East is the most remarkable one in centuries, there being apparently no Irishmen fighting on either side.

If all that is said in praise of Mr. Erickson's smoke consumer is true, the laundry owners can see that it is very undesirable.

As the snow is going fast, how could you expect hoodlums to tolerate the conduct of the man who objected to being snowed?

Among the bitterest enemies Russia has to contend with is Siberian weather, which is interfering with the transportation of troops.

If this thaw keeps on, and the streets, sidewalks and crossings continue in their filthy and in some cases impassable condition, the Street Department will be sorry that the backbone of winter is broken. For, people will be unreasonable enough to think that the Street Department ought to get busy cleaning things up. It would be extremely awkward for the Department if the people should think this hard enough to make a row about it.

It is creditable to Representative Shafroth of Colorado that he recognizes the proofs of the frauds in the Denver election of 1902 through which he obtained his certificate of election. He agrees that sufficient of the frauds were in his favor to give his Republican opponent, Robert W. Bonying, a majority, and so retires from his seat without asking the House to vote on the proposition. It was a manly thing for him to do, and his doing it will raise him higher than ever, not only in the estimation of the people of Colorado, but of the whole country.

The Senate has just passed a bill to pay to Jean Louis Legacion, eight thousand dollars for his work in bringing Sitting Bull across the line from Canada to this country, after the Custer massacre. The service was performed prior to Sitting Bull's return in 1880, and if it is a proper claim against the Government, (as we may safely assume that it is from the Senate's agreeing to it) the money ought to have been paid many years ago. Your Uncle Samuel is a good paymaster on current accounts agreed; but he is a dreadfully slow debtor. There are accounts held up by Congress that if it were a case of individual indebtedness the man who would refuse to pay them would be called a rascal. But a collection of men will do things that no man of the crowd would do in his own business.

The dispatches from the seat of war are most annoying. They have given no real news for a week, but have told over and over the story of the fight of last Tuesday off Port Arthur, and in such various forms that it is practically impossible for any clear idea to be formed of what was really done. From a concise story of the torpedoing of three Russian vessels, with no damage to the Japanese fleet, which was the first account, the story has now grown to the destruction and capture of ten to twelve Russian vessels, and the damage and sinking of several of the Japanese ships. It is possible, as intimated, that there has been a continual attack by the Japanese, to keep the Russian war vessels corked up, so that the Japs can land their forces unmolested in Korea.

It is the most closely guarded war of modern times, so far as information about it is concerned, as ours with Spain was the most open.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR HANNA.

"Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" So spoke the great king of the chosen people upon the death of Abner. And so may we all appropriately say upon the death of Senator Hanna. For he was indeed a prince among men, a great man in every high sense.

He was a man of the people; a man who had made his own way, and who had made that way in such manner that he secured and held the utmost confidence of every one with whom he came in contact, not only in his honesty, but in the absolute integrity of his character and the absolute good faith of every word and act of his.

He made his great success as a business man, and for years took no material part in politics, and was not heard of in public life. He was drawn into the arena of public affairs, in fact, through one of his most striking characteristics, the warmth and tenacity of his affection for his friend, President McKinley.

Mr. Hanna's friendships, indeed, were of the order of General Grant's, not to be shaken, unswerving through good and ill report, and faithful to the end. But it was not every one who could win the great boon of that friendship. He had to consider the man worthy of it before it was bestowed, and he was a keen and close observer, a good judge of men.

As a public man, no one ever grew in the public esteem so fast as did he. His grip upon the popular heart was firm, because the people had faith in him; he never deceived them; he always said what he meant, and always meant just what he said.

As manager for Mr. McKinley in his Presidential campaign, he showed a broad grasp of politics, and was unsparing in his efforts; it was he who organized success. And he has been a growing man in public affairs all through the eight years that have intervened from the success of 1896.

He indeed became the great and typical American man of affairs, business, general, and political. His influence was sought in conciliation of labor troubles, in business difficulties, and in political complications. And never did he fail to give the best that was in him, and to give it effectively.

He achieved the triumph of his life when he so magnificently won the election in Ohio last fall. A majority unprecedented greeted his campaign, and he who was reviled and abused on his first election to the Senate six years ago, was returned last month by a majority so great that it is little exaggeration to say it was by the unanimous voice of the Legislature as well as of the people.

In every walk of life Mr. Hanna displayed his great qualities; whether in handling thousands of employees year after year without a point of friction while labor troubles were rife all over the land; in the keen competition of business life, where he always held his own, and more; or in the realm of politics, where treachery and double-dealing so often lurk, he always won by straightforward honesty, frankness, and the quality that attaches faithful service and truth by the force of integrity and candor.

He was a forceful man, always meaning something by his moves, and always striking at the right time and in the right way. His acts and words always counted, and counted the way he meant them to count. There was never any mistake as to where Senator Hanna was to be found.

His loss is a great one to the Nation. He was, up to his last illness, in splendid vigor, and apparently had many years of good service in him. He had just arrived at the point when he could be of greater service to the people and to his country than ever. It is grievous to see such a man stricken down in the glory of his power, and in the midst of his usefulness.

The loss will be felt in every part of the public life of the country. But it will be most of all felt in his home, and among his immediate and close friends. In his home he was indeed a king. Kindly, genial, and true, a husband and father who might well be taken as the best type that exists in American life. In his family the loss will be a crushing blow. The comfort of heaven sustain his wife and children! And the thought that millions of hearts ache for them, share in their grief, and sympathize deeply with them in this their awful loss, may, we trust, be a consolation and support.

How the shafts of envy, of malice, and of hate are blunted in the warmth of affection and admiration which all the people have come to bestow upon Senator Hanna! How he rose above all his persecutors, and proved himself the bright target which could attract the aim of the foe, but which was invulnerable to all attack! May his sleep be sweet, after his enviable and glorious career!

If it is true (the report is verified, the dispatches say), that American officers were seen on board the Japanese war ships in the attack upon the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, they were undoubtedly there as mere spectators. Arrangements are being made officially for naval and military attaches to be present with both armies, and all the nations desire to have such representatives, to see what new points are developed. But of course if American officers were on the Japanese vessels for any other than mere observational purposes, it would create nasty complications, and such officers would have to be dropped at once from the service.

MR. JACOBS'S CASE AGAIN.

There is no legal way, it seems, where, by the disgraceful turning of Zebulon Jacobs over to the tender mercies of a cold world, after he has been disabled in the service of the State, can be averted or its shame escaped. He was badly beaten in the outbreak at the State prison last October, in the discharge of his duty, he being inside guard. In consequence of that beating, he is now unfit for duty, and has been notified of his discharge from employment on the first of next month. It is a cruel outrage, but the Governor says there is no help for it.

Yet it seems to us that there ought to be some help for it. The State undoubtedly has in its employ able-bodied men whose duties are not so onerous but that Mr. Jacobs could perform them, and while it might be hard on the man to lose his place, it is certainly a good deal harder for Mr. Jacobs to be turned adrift under the circumstances, and in his condition.

It is said that the Legislature would no doubt give relief to Mr. Jacobs, but it is nearly a year till the Legislature meets, and he must live in the meantime. It is a shame for the State to treat a worthy citizen and servant worse than it treats its convicts, some of whom have very properly received benefits for their good work at the time of that outbreak.

The case forcibly calls attention to a lack of adjustment of legislation, when a man can be dismissed remorselessly from the public employ as Mr. Jacobs is being dismissed, for no other reason than that he has given his strength and ability to serve, and lost them in distinguished and praiseworthy service to the State.

AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

The taking refuge of the Russians on the foreign ships in Chemulpo Bay when the cruisers Varlag and Korietz were knocked out by the Japanese, recalls the case of the crew of the rebel cruiser Alabama taking refuge on a British vessel when the Alabama was sunk by the Kearsarge. The case caused a good deal of angry controversy at the time.

But it was different from the present case in this, that the British vessel of refuge was a private yacht, whereas the ships now giving refuge to the Russians are national vessels of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

The Japanese have made two formal demands for the surrender of those Russian refugees, and the commander of the American gunboat Vicksburg, who is at the scene, considers the Japanese demand just, and holds that it should be acceded to.

He is no doubt right; for if a foreign government, having to do with the war, steps in and by her armed force takes away from either side the legitimate fruits of a victory, that is practically aiding the enemy in the war.

If the proposition that neutrals have the right to catch and hold from the victor the prisoners that would naturally be captured, the next claim probably would be that they have the right to seize the vessels about to be captured as prizes, if they can get to them first.

The Japanese may not press their demand to the extreme in this case, but to deny them the prisoners they were sure to capture, is clearly an injustice, and an unfriendly act which Great Britain at least ought not to commit.

WANTS FRANCE TO BE FAIR.

We have the following from a valued correspondent at Santauquin:

Editor Tribune.—It appears that France is in favor of Russia getting Manchuria; in fact, it would please that country for the latter to take the whole of China, so that, if ever another Napoleon should wish to give Russia a visit, she could fall back on her summer residence and leave the French soldiers in the cold.

Although a Frenchman myself, I don't see what France is trying to get at.

Santauquin, Feb. 13, 1904.

Of course the only explanation of France's course is that it is tied up in a treaty of alliance with Russia, and is technically bound to come to Russia's relief if any other power goes to the aid of Japan. But the recent friendly arbitration treaty concluded between Great Britain and France has moderated French sentiment considerably, and there is no longer the devotion to Russia that was observed in France some years ago.

The statistics of the churches, prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, for the year just past, are much more satisfactory and encouraging than were the like statistics for the year previous. In the aggregate, the returns for 1903 show a gain of 2340 ministers, 2647 churches, and 482,459 communicants, the total number of communicants now standing at 29,803,617. The gain for the Roman Catholics, however, is certainly understated at 166,010, for far more than that number come in as immigrants, to say nothing of the natural increase. The total number of Catholics is given at 9,762,264 communicants; Northern Methodists, 2,322,765; Southern Baptists, 1,777,448; colored Baptists, 1,625,330; Southern Methodists, 1,523,768; Disciples, 1,235,798; Northern Presbyterians, 1,044,161; Northern Baptists, 1,033,438; African Methodist, 786,000; Episcopalians, 773,261; Congregationalists, 659,704; African M. E. church, 551,591; Lutheran Synodical, 546,241. These comprise all which have more than half a million members.

MEAT AND THE PHYSIQUE.

From the London Chronicle.
The improved physique of the Japanese to which you recently called attention, writes a correspondent, is undoubtedly due to the more generous diet which they have enjoyed of recent years. In the past they were vegetarians, more from necessity than choice, and their staple food of rice and pickles, though it made them tough and wiry, stunted their growth. This is proved by comparing the average Japanese with Japanese wrestlers. They come of the same stock, but they seem to be of a different race, for their average height must be close on six feet, and their weight something prodigious. They are a curious example of heredity, for some of them can trace their wrestling ancestry back to the Japs, and they have always been meat-eaters.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Things matrimonial being a trifle dull in Hamilton county, Mo., Probate Judge Martin has undertaken to start a little boom by publishing advertisements which descend on the joys of matrimony. Among the ads is this: "One fire will do for two. Matrimony, like Bethlehem's star, is guiding the wise men and maidens of the East and of the West to the only condition under which human existence is complete and blissful. I have tried it for more than fifty years and have never found marriage a failure yet."

Thomas Windall Groves and Mary Allison Groves of Louisville have just been married for the third time. The groom, a son of a well-known manufacturer, eloped two years ago with Miss Allison. In three days they agreed to separate and later Groves obtained a divorce on the grounds of abandonment and bad temper. Six weeks later they were remarried, but trouble arose again, and this time Mrs. Groves got a divorce. A few days ago they patched up a truce once more, and for the third time have been united in the more or less holy bonds of wedlock.

There is judicial warrant for the statement that a nagging wife cannot compel her husband to support her. A Philadelphia man, a locomotive engineer, was hauled into court on complaint of his spouse on a charge of non-support. Defendant admitted leaving the woman, but pleaded in excuse that because of her nagging he had no peace in his home. This allegation he proved, whereupon Judge Davis said: "A man who has the care of hundreds of lives in his hands should be soothed instead of annoyed when he comes home. Peace of mind is one of the essentials of careful workmanship at the throttle, and a wife, by pestering her husband, may endanger the lives entrusted to his keeping as an engineer." The accused was ordered to pay \$2 a week for the support of his little girl, but the judge refused to compel him to provide for his wife.

FORTUNE TELLING.

Does not take into consideration the one essential to woman's happiness—womanly health. There is many a woman whose future seems absolutely unclouded who is marked by her own condition for future disappointment and distress.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

Womanly health may be retained or regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Dr. Pierce offers \$500 reward for women who cannot be cured of the above diseases. His "Prescription" has been so successful in curing thousands of cases in the past third of a century that he makes this remarkable offer to show his confidence.

"I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss M. E. E. Grilla, since Co. Ontario, "and two bottles of the Pleasant Pellets" as you advised for congestion of uterus, ovaries and weakness, and can safely say that your medicine has been the means of restoring me to good health again, which I had not had for over three years, until taking your medicine. I thank you very much for your kind and prompt attention to my letter asking advice."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases.

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BOOKFOLD GINGHAMS—A very handsome line, 11c. AMERICA INDIGO BLUES—50 new designs have just arrived. Tuesday's price: 6 1/2c.

COTTON BLANKET—A splendid value and one we recommend. Regular 85 cents; Tuesday's price, 60c.

LEAP-YEAR NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

Every sermon needs a touch of silvery garnishment; every lecture certain embellishments of wit.

With this idea in mind we stopped the rush of bargains and dollars long enough to advance this query: "Why is the leap-year girl like the Jap?"

"Cause she's got tired waiting."

Now a clever lady shopper sends in a supplementary suggestion to the leap-year naval bombardment in verse.

"Why is the leap-year girl Likened unto the Jap?"

"Cause she got tired waiting."

Marked a joking chap.

Permit me this to add:

Too soon indeed you stopped;

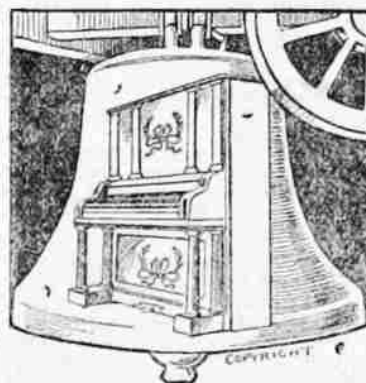
The joke you must extend

To make complete—"and popped."

Enjoy a cup of rare tea--10 cents.

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...GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS...



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